Amnsements.

O-8:15-The Wedding Day. S-2-4:15-The Circus Girl. MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cin matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Under the Red Robe.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—Never Again.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 - 8 - Under Tom's Cabin.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—5:15—Tempert.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-8:15—The Girl from

Paris.

HOYT'S THEATRE—S.20—The Man from Mexico.

KNICKERBOO'KER THEATRE—S. The Serenade.

KOSTER & EIAL'S—S. Gayest Manhattan.

LYCEUM THEATRE—S.20—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle.

DLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S—12:20 to 11 n. m.—Vaudeville.

5T. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALLE—S. Vaudeville.

6TH STREET THEATRE—S.—The Widow Goldstein.

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Business Notices.

New-Bork Daily Tribune

POUNDED BY HORACE GPEELT?

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Greco-Turkish war is virtually ended, although the negotiations for an armistice have not been completed; the Greeks suffered a severe defeat at Domoko; Lord Salissuffered a severe defeat at Domoko; Lord Salisbury said that Europe could not permit Christians to be made subjects of the Sultan.

General Horace Porter made an unofficial call on the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

An address and a vase were presented by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris to Samuel E. Morss, the retiring Consul-General.

The Religious by a large majority. The Reichstag, by a large majority, adopted a bill llowing German associations to combine.

Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg was married to Princess Anna of Montenegro.

CONGRESS.-In the Senate there was a lively debate on the Morgan Cuban resolution, the principal speeches being made by Senators Mason and Hear. —— The House was not in

DOMESTIC.—A delegation of prominent New-York Republicans held a conference with Sena-tor Platt in Washington regarding the political situation in this city. ——Pinns for sending relief to the suffering Americans in Cuba were considered at the Cabinat meeting. considered at the Cabinet meeting. Governor Black signed the Anti-Scalpers' bill and other measures of importance. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster will sail for Europe to-day on a mission to secure protection for the fur seals in Behring Sea. — The President nominated Judge William M. Morrow to fill the place made vacant by the appointment of Judge McKenna as Attorney-General. — The State G. A. R. Encampment began in Rochester.

CITY .-- A crank tried to shoot ex-Senator John CITY.—A crank tried to shoot ex-Senator John R. McPherson in his office. —— Charles Stewart Smith gives his views about the Citizens Union, and William C. Whitney about the course of the local Democracy in the coming campaign. —— Union Theological Seminary graduation exercises were held, and Miss Briggs, daughter of Professor C. A. Briggs, received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, being the first woman graduate of the seminary. —— Between 2.500 and 3.000 men joined the ranks of the tailors on strike. —— Three collisions between vessels in New-York waters caused considerable damage and some alarm among passengers. —— Winners at Morris Park: Bonaparte, Kinnikinic, Merry Prince, Frohman, Blarney Stone and Kilkenny. —— Stocks were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer The temperature yesterday: High-er, S0 degrees: lowest, 50; average, 694.

ESTIMATES STILL DEFERRED.

The ponderous volume prepared for the Senate Finance Committee by the Bureau of Statistles proves a surprise in two ways. It gives a mass of detailed comparison such as has not been given as fully before, and probably may not be asked again, and yet with all this wealth of detail the volume gives not the least idea what revenue the committee expects will be realized from the bill reported. When the measure was reported to the Senate no definite statewas said to have expressed the opinion that probable that five of them will undertake to do ment was offered, although Senator Aldrich the measure would add about \$30,000,000 to customs receipts and as much more to internal revenue. But the Treasury experts were struggling with the figures, and no definite estimate had probably been completed. Then it was said that, owing to delays and a great number of errors detected, the statement could not be made public yet, but Senator Aldrich was expected to embody the opinion of the committee in a speech this week. It is now stated that he will not speak until the bill is taken up for

discussion in the Senate. It is not discreditable, but rather an evidence of prudence, that the Senate Committee is not in haste to submit a definite estimate of the revenue to be expected for the first year. Owing to the anticipatory imports, which are already large and of which the value yet to arrive while the bill is pending cannot be calculated with much approach to accuracy, the revenue for the first year must be problematical. But it may be helpful to many to observe that in 1890, when the imports of goods on which duties were expected to be advanced had continued for several months, the subsequent shrinkage of revenue was smaller than most of the observers had expected. It will be remembered that the House passed its hill in May, with its remission of the duty on raw sugar. which had yielded \$54,000,000 revenue in that fiscal year. It was intended to cut off that part of the revenue, and with some other reductions to make a material decrease in the receipts. The bill did not pass the Senate until September 10, and was retained still longer in conference. During all these menths, both before and after the beginning of the new fiscal year. imports of goods on which duties were to be advanced came in largely, and the revenue for both fiscal years was materially swelled, so that in the five months ending with October customs receipts were about \$113,000,000, though about \$220,000,000 had been the maximum for twelve months. Yet with the sugar duties cut off the revenue was not even in that year reduced more than \$40,000,000.

What Commissioner Wells used to call the elasticity of the revenue has made trouble with a good many calculations, official and otherwise. Conditions remaining the same, a people increasing every year in population and in wealth would naturally increase their imports and consumption of many foreign products. A year of general depression would cut down the receipts from that source greatly, as by soldiers from New-Jersey, who "did honor they were cut down in 1893. But a year of rapid recovery from depression, and the general expansion of business and industries, are sure to expand beyond ordinary expectations the imports of many dutiable classes and the revenue derived from them. Such a year of rapid improvement may not unnaturally come as soon as the new tariff has been passed, and if it does the customs receipts may considerably Grant ceremonles. In the latter "Pennsylvania

No estimates of revenue under a new bill, by quantities or values imported during the pre- "Grant monument was collected. We did not vious year. It will be found much more help- "even murmur because the same Pennsylvanian ful to watch the course of importations in 1890 | "was orator of the day, and that another speakand the following years, when a similar ad- "er, one William McKinley, came from Ohio. vance of duties was effected on many classes | "Our troops marched sturdily in the procession.

of products. A better idea can be formed even "Our civic representatives swelled the crowds now of the quantities or values likely to be im- "of spectators and the waves of cheers that and a better estimate of the probable revenue of which is no doubt true and very much to the to be derived from such duties, than by any credit of Pennsylvania. study of the importations under the Wilson bill. keep in mind the fact that a general revival of business, if it comes within a reasonable time, is sure to expand both importations and customs

THE TURKISH HALT. Turkey has taken her own time in halting her victorious army, just as she took her own time in replying to the note of the great Powers. There are those who think she has been checked by Russian influences, by the threats of Bulgaria, or by the urgent demands of all the great Powers except Germany. such may be the case, but it does not appear probable. Turkey seems rather to have acted entirely according to her own volition. Her aim at the outset was to reconquer Thessaly. By the capture of Volo and Domoko she has done just that. She holds to Larissa and to Kalambaka. She holds the two Thessalian ports, Volo and Almyro-Scala. She holds the entire area of Thessaly, excepting the extreme southern fringe, the foothills of the mountains of Othrys, where the remnants of the Greek armies are struggling to make good their retreat through the passes to Livadia. Having thus fully gained their end, why should the Turks not halt? They have undone the Treaty of Berlin. That is glory enough for one campaign.

How ignoble a part the great Powers have played and are playing in what they are pleased to style intervention is now painfully evident. Last week they bade both combatants to halt. Greece obeyed, but Turkey disobeyed. Greece stopped fighting, abandoned the decided advantages she had just gained in Epirus, and evacuated that province, trusting to the promise of the great Powers that they would restrain the Turks from any further advance in Thessaly. That promise the great Powers did not fulfil; perhaps could not. So while Greece, at their word, laid down her arms, Turkey, in spite of them, pressed her attack upon her then defencelers foe. A fine reward, in truth, to Greece for her compliance with the wishes of the great Powers! Much encouragement it must give her to intrust her interests to them! It is just another such betrayal of her as she suffered in the boundary matter years ago, and more recently in Crete. It stamps the "Concert of the Powers" with either insincerity or impotency beyoud all excuse or explanation.

Turkey has lost no time in making good her occupation of Thessaly. She has organized Turkish local governments in all the districts and towns; introduced the Turkish language for use on the telegraph lines; set Turkish engineers at work repairing and operating the railroads, and in all respects has established as purely Turkish an administration as there is in Thrace itself. That indicates the earnestness of her intention to reannex Thessaly as part of the spoils of war. Why not? She has, indeed, already done so. The reannexation of Thessaly is, from both a military and a civil point of view, an accomplished fact; much more so than the alleged annexation of Crete to Greece was a few weeks ago. Who will undo that fact in the face of 700,000 Turkish soldiers in the field? Not Greece, assuredly. By a guerilla warfare, like that of the Spaniards against the French a century ago, she might make a Turkish advance into Livadia impossible; but she cannot hope to reconquer a single rood of the Thessaly she has already lost. The great Powers? We have just seen a sample of their potency. Turkey defles their requests and their threats, and it would take a tremendous military force now to reduce her to their will. That they will send such a force seems most improbable, especially since one of them. Germany, is already practically committed to the cession of Thessaly to Turkey. Germany's motive in that is clear. She wants to make Greece give Thessaly to Turkey rather her own holders of Greek bonds. Well, if the six great Powers could not agree to coerce Turkey while Turkey was the "Sick Man." is it Man" and is vigorously backed up by the sixth great Power?

MORE TROUBLE.

The story is familiar of the man who had so much trouble settling his brother's estate that sometimes he was almost sorry his brother had died." If troubles continue to accumulate over the dedication of monuments and unveiling of statues in various parts of the country, the city of New-York will begin to be sorry that anybody entitled to a monument or a statue ever died. Before the echoes of the late celebration in honor of the completion of the Grant monument and the ceremonies attendant upon its dedication had ceased, trouble broke out because the Governor of Illinois and his staff of thirty glittering colonels were not assigned the right of the line in the order of march. "The Chicago Tribune" dwelt upon the subject at great length and with much heat for several days, charging our citizens with "contemptuuous discourtesy and flagrant inhospitality," de nouncing us as boorish, selfish, sordid and mercenary, and closing up with what sounded almost like a threat to empty the tomb and carry away the remains of General Grant either to his former home in Illinois or to Washington, the capital of the Nation. An earnest effort was made by this journal to stay by explanation, apology and offer of reparation the impetuous torrent of our Chicago contemporary's wrath and indignation, but it was all in vain. The last words of "The Chicago Tribune" on the subject showed an implacable and relentless disposition, from which almost anything may be expected and everything feared.

And now another wave of trouble on the monument question rells over us from our usually calm and peaceful neighboring city of Philadelphia. They celebrated the unveiling of a monument to the memory of George Washington over there last week-a monument which "The Philadelphia Inquirer" says, with becoming pride, "is admitted by competent judges to "be the most beautiful specimen of memorial "architecture in the United States." The celebration was honored by the presence of the President of the United States, who "drew the string that exposed the monument to public view" by "the Ambassador of the most friendly European nation," by the Governor of Delaware, "with a bodyguard of imposing presence," and to themselves and the occasion." But-and here is where the trouble begins-"not a man from "the Empire State marched in the line, nor, with "one exception, was there any of her civic repre-"sentatives upon the ground." And our Philadelphia contemporary asks its readers to mark the contrast between the conduct of New-York on this occasion and that of Pennsylvania at the bore a loyal and willing part." desirons only to honor the name of a great soldier and patriot. which duties are raised on many important "It did not militate against the ceremonies," classes of goods with the express purpose of says "The Inquirer," "that it was due to a son limiting importations and giving better defence "of Pennsylvania residing in New-York, one to home industries, can be safely based on "Horace Porter by name, that the money for the

ported under such duties as those now pending. "greeted every telling incident of the day." All

But it is not merely the absence of New-York But in all the comparisons it is only safe to from the Philadelphia demonstration that disturbs our contemporary. It says: "The metro-"politan newspapers not only slurred the event "in their columns. They sneered at it before receipts more than most people now anticipate. "and after. They are sneering at it still. In-"deed, it remained for one of them to discover "that Philadelphia at last knew that Washington "was dead and that a monument to his memory "had finally been erected here." This, if true, would be very much to our discredit, but it is not true that the metropolitan newspapers slurred the event or sneered at it. What one newspaper may have said with misplaced playfulness should not be charged to all. Our contemporary, in the warmth of its feeling, indulges in exaggeration. It is unkind, too, when it says that New-York does not know nor care that a monument of Washington has stood in front of Independence Hall in that city for many years, the entire Thessalian railroad system, from Volo and that "neither the memory of Washington "nor Independence Hall, nor what either stands "for, is of consequence to her." That is not in the spirit of brotherly love. We cannot agree with it that "in New-York every public question is weighed by mercenary considerations," but we assent most cordially to its assertion that "in Philadelphia we have some ideas above gold, "and, instead of making it a business to fleece "strangers, we welcome them with a hospital-

"ity that is proverbial the world over." New-York rejoices in everything that tends to the greatness and glory of Philadelphia or Chicago, or any other American city. It would do nothing to belittle any of them, and it has not intended to show them anything but the most cordial consideration and the highest respect in connection with these memorial ceremonies. It is grateful to Illinois for giving General Grant to the Union, and to Pennsylvania for giving us General Horace Porter for our Grant celebration, and it regrets profoundly that these two States have had any occasion to think otherwise. But we repeat that if these misunderstandings continue, they will add a new terror not only to death, but to monumental and memorial ceremonies.

THE UNITED STATES BEFORE CUBA. The declaration is made in the Senate of the

United States that "we must have a vote on Cuba before the tariff is considered." By "a vote on Cuba" is meant a vote on the resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. If such a vote is not had, fillbustering and a general blockade of legislation is threat-

Senators may be credited with entire sincerity in taking such a view of the duty of the hour, while their wisdom in so doing is called into question. The present special session of Congress was called, as everybody knows, chiefly for the purpose of so reforming the tariff as to supply the Government with adequate revenue. That is the first, the most imperative, duty of Congress. That should be done before anything else. A Government that is not paying its way. that is running into debt daily, that is confronted with a chronic deficit in its Treasury, is in no condition to undertake to regulate the affairs of other nations. It should set its own house in order first. Especially should it get its own finances into solvent condition before it enters upon schemes which may involve it in vast additional expenditures. Recognition of belligerency is not, of course, declaration of war, nor cause of war. But everybody knows, and those who favor such recognition openly and some what exultantly say, that it would in this case contain a very serious possibility of war. Then what folly and worse than folly it would be to take such action while this Nation is notoriously unprepared for its possible and even probable consequence!

The Congress which sits at Washington is, moreover, the Congress of the United States. is not the visionary "Parliament of Man. As Senator Wellington properly reminded it on Monday, its first duty is to the people of the United States, rather than to the Cubans. That is exactly true, and it should be borne constantly in mind by all members of both houses. No doubt Cuba is suffering. So is the United States. There are fifteen hundred thousand sufferers in Cuba. There are seventy millions in the United States. There have been two years of trouble in Cuba. There have been four years of it in the United States. The Republican party in its platform pledged its sympathy and support to the Cuban patriots. But that was not its chief plank, nor the one on which it came into power. The first and chief of the planks on which it came into power, to quote Senator Wellington again, was the pledge to enact a tariff which would furnish an adequate revenue. That is the

promise which demands first fulfilment. The Senate has done its duty handsomely in passing, by a unanimous vote, the bill appropriating relief for the seven hundred suffering American citizens in Cuba. Now let it devote its energies to enacting a measure of relief for the seventy millions of suffering American citizens in the United States. To filibuster against

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The announcement that Mr. William C. Whitney's intense interest in the political situation has induced him to postpone indefinitely a contemplated trip to Europe is not entirely without significance, if true. Thus far, however, the only really substantial basis for the report is Mr. Whitney's courteous remark to a reporter that he was not yet ready to talk, "but might do so soon," and to some minds this is sure to appear lacking in positiveness and detail. It is a fact that a year ago Mr. Whitney surrendered his stateroom on an outgoing steamship and stayed at home for the purpose of putting his party on a gold platform, but it has not been generally supposed that his reward for that sacrifice was sufficient to tempt him to repeat it. Moreover, if it is his intention, as is intimated on the same high authority, not merely to watch the impending conflict at close range but, having reunited the Democracy and assumed its leadership, to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm" in person, the question at once arises what Mr. Richard Croker is coming home for and what he is going to do when he gets here.

Until Mr. Whitney has got entirely ready and has actually talked, instead of only half promising to do so soon, it will probably be safe to suppose that, however keen his interest in politics may be, his interest in the affairs of the Metropolitan Traction Company is still keener. they were wholly a private matter, it might be impertment to allude to them; but since they closely concern the entire community it is proper to say that they afford a suitable field for the exercise of Mr. Whitney's admirable talents, and that no political service which he could render in the coming campaign would be likely to equal Governor Leedy views this with alarm, and so that which it is presumably in his power to bestow by giving his time and energy to the transportation business in which he has so large a stake. For there is a general conviction that the Metropolitan Traction Company has not been well managed from a public point of view, but has done many things which it ought not to have done, left undone many things which it ought to have done, made a poor return for privileges obtained from the city, established no

seeks, and in general and in particular excited

the just suspicion and dislike of those to whom expected to find out the lack of proper facilities it owes enormous profits.

All these offences of omission and commission must have aroused Mr. Whitney's disapprobation, if he has known of them. Perhaps, however, they have been concealed from him. But now that the company has been brought into a complicated and embarrassing situation, whether through the fiendish activity of its Third Avenue competitor or otherwise, and Mr. Whitney is staying at home and attempting to solve the problems with which it is confronted, we hope that he will take all its affairs under his sagacious and benevolent supervision. Incidentally, of course, as the political conflict grows warm, he will embrace such opportunities to serve his party as may be offered to him, and he may not unreasonably expect to have something to say about the composition of the Democratic ticket. As a lawyer his judgment of the qualifications of aspirants to the bench, for example, would probably be sought and readily obtained. But, nevertheless, we hope that his talents will be chiefly engaged by the great corporation which has so much to do with the comfort and prosperity of New-York.

NEW-JERSEY'S SPECIAL SESSION.

New-Jersey is going to indulge in the luxury of a special session of its Legislature. Pursuant to a call issued by Governor Griggs, the lawmakers will meet at noon next Tuesday in the State House at Trenton. The cause of this reassembling of the Solons is an error in one word in the bill calling for an election to pass upon the Constitutional amendments adopted by the Legislature. In that bill the amendments had to be quoted, and a typewriter who copied them substituted "provided" for "prohibited" in the anti-gambling section. To rectify that blunder will not take half an hour, but it is possible that other business may be considered. The Legislature may do just as much or as little

as it pleases. Letters from the Senators and Assemblymen, published on the New-Jersey page of The Tribune, indicate a general desire to do nothing except what the Governor has summoned them for, but there are some aggressive spirits who believe that a few days could be advantageously devoted to the consideration of various measures of importance. The leaders would be willing to see the Judiciary and Blennial Sessions amendments to the Constitution taken up, if by doing so there would be no danger of opening the doors for a flood of indiscriminate legislation with innumerable possibilities for making mistakes. At present the outlook is hostile to the transaction of any business beyand the correction of the word misquoted by the typewriter.

The example of heads of departments who will make no use of their powers under the new Civil Service law ought to prove contagious.

Mallory's election giver another silver Senator to that already too argentiferous body, but before his term is over he may be found to be like the shield in the fable, gold on one side and silver on the other. "These are my principles, gentlemen," sald the stump orator, "but they can be changed." The silver question, however, notwithstanding the recently threatening aspect, is likely to take itself quietly out of politics before the new Senator has had time to make a record

Judge Sheldon of the Massachusetts Suprema Court decides that Theosophy is not a religion and that the society there cannot on that ground be exempted from taxation. The text of his ruling will no doubt be critically scanned to see how far the learned magistrate knows what he a nice point on which the definition of the civil magistrate has not always been as clear as Callirrhoe's fountain, and it may be that even Judge Sheldon's dictum does not possess that ilmpidity. We shall have to wait and see, "Can't "you read enough law in your office without "bringing your books into the streetcars" one bringing your books into the streetcars," on asked of a studious Boston professor. 'I am not | Connecticut" says a correspondent, "has given "reading law," he replied, "I am reading the re-"port of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the the Episcopal Church, whereas women

law, the Excise Department has neglected to to preach or to conduct public services." make an allowance for the cost of ascertaining what the law means. This is a serious omission.

Corea applies for admission to the Universal Postal Union, showing the spread of enlightenment and liberal ideas among the furthest nations of the East, now rousing themselves in the dawn of a new epoch and making ready to take their proper share in the work of civilization, in which they are welcome but as yet only partially disciplined allies.

The sentiments toward each other of Tammany and the Brooklyn Democracy are those which might have animated the bosoms of Cartouche and Blueskin if they had confederated together for their mutual purposes. Just at present the Brooklyn cub does not admit the proposition that it is to be carried off by the neck in the mouth of United States interests in behalf of Cuban inter- | the New-York tiger and dumped down anywhere ests would be poor politics and poorer patriotism. at convenience. It intends to have a voice and a will of its own in the coming scramble for power and spoil; but the chances are that it will be tumbled into the ditch along with its ally, from which it may fish itself forth at its leisure not much dirtier than usual from the immersion.

> It is annoying to find that of all the city bills which were supposed to be dead for want of municipal approval, the one which still has the most life left in it is the one prolonging for another year the Board of Electrical Control.

In deciding that the teachers in the public schools are not to wear the garb of any religious order, Superintendent Skinner of the Department of Public Instruction is sustained by the letter and spirit of the law covering the case, as well as by public sentiment, not only in New-York but in nearly every Commonwealth of the

Although of such recent origin, the vacation schools of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have abundantly shown their popularity and usefulness. Funds are now asked for the season soon to open, and a small sum insures poor children six weeks of pleasant instruction. No textbooks are used and no dull tasks are imposed, and the children themselves find the schools a delight.

An ominous, painful silence has brooded over Kansas for some time past. Ever since the Legislature of the State adjourned, and the people have consequently come out of their cyclone cellars and have been attending to the ordinary business of life, not a whisper has been heard from that thriving Populistic community. The world has almost forgotten its existence. he is doing his best to stir things up. "I want a tin washpan," he shouted angrily in the Executive mansion at Topeka the other day, "n people. The tin basin, such as is commonly found under the pump, is good enough for him. Just why it took him nearly four months to discover that this convenience did not exist in the Executive mansion does not appear. Of course, every one knows that Populistic polireasonable claim to the new privileges which it tics are so pure that one can touch them without

for Populistic abiutions before this.

PERSONAL

Edward L. Allen, formers of "The Buffalo Enqui.er" staff, has just been appointed Editor of "The Buffalo Courier-Record."

Monsignor Martinelli will join the Franciscans at Butler, N. J., on May 30, in celebrating the anni versary of the Pope's becoming a member of the Third Order of St. Francis.

Milton Cushing Phillips, the new United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Wis-consin, is the son of a Maine lumberman, and was at one time a station agent on the Green Bay, Wi-nora and St. Paul Railroad. Cincinnati, May 18.-At a recent meeting of the

Methodist Board of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Rev. C. M. Melden, of Brockton, Mass., was elected president of Clark University, of Atlanta. Dr. Melden has not yet accepted, but he is ex-pected in Atlanta to-morrow to look over the field and then signify his acceptance or declination. The Rev. Robert Radelyffe Dolling, of Ports-

mouth. England, will soon arrive in this country in order to make a preaching tour of three months. He is an extreme Ritualist, and several English bishops have refused to give him a license to preach.

There are three sisters living in Salem, Mass. direct descendants of John Endicott, the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, whose ages aggregate 273 years. They are Miss Susan Gray, Mrs. Caroline M. Newhall and Mrs. R. G. Abbott. All are natives of Salem, their births having been on the following dates: Mrs. Abbott. December 6, 1803; Mrs. Newhall. September 22, 1805, and Miss. Gray, November 23, 1807. Their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Endicott) Gray, lived to be 100 years and 27 days old.

English papers generally refer to American bishis lord hishops. Some years ago a man from North Dakota read in a Saturday paper in London that the Lord Bishop of North Dakota would preach the next day in St. Paul's Cathedral. Thunder and lightning!" he exclaimed, "what is a Lord Eishop of North Dakota?" and he made up his mind to solve the mystery by attending the service. On returning to his hotel at noon he explained to his friends that "the Lord Bishop of North Dakota" was nobody but "long Will Walker, who used to run a church down at Deadwood."

The University of Virginia has never had a president, the chairman of the faculty discharging the duties of that office. But the growth of the institution has made the appointment of a president desirable, and "The Baltimore Sun" says that such an officer will probably be elected at the coming commencement in June. "No names have been suggested," it adds. "except that a Richmond newspaper reported that General Lee, now Consul-general at Havana, would be sounded as to whether he would accept the post. It is altogether probable that there is no authority for this state-ment, and it cannot be learned that he is even be-ing considered in connection with the office."

Brigadier-General Zenas Randall Bliss, whos nomination as major-general was sent to the Senate on Monday, will not reach the retiring age until April 17, 1899. In the Civil War he received the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, at the request of General Grant and other superior for gallantry and meritorious services at Freder-icksburg, Va., and in the Vicksburg campaign. At the beginning of the war he was in command at Fort Quitman, Texas, and was forced to abandon marching six hundred miles to San Antonio on May 9, 1861, he and his command were taken prisoners at Adam's Hill. Tex., and he was held as a prisoner of war till April 5, 1862, when he was exchanged. In addition to the other engagements mentioned he was at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and the slege of Petersburg and and Spottsylvania and the the explosion of the mine.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Kansas City Journal" tells how Miss Ethel Hoskinson the other day started from Corning to Seneca to take the examination for teachers. Reaching a stream which had been swollen by the floods, her horses and buggy were washed away. She kept her head, however, and the horses managed to swim out on the other side, after floating quite a distance down the stream, though all the time the buggy was so far below the surface that the water came up to her armpits. Once on the bank, she drove hurriedly into Seneca, borrowed one dry clothes from an acquaintance, re the courthouse, took the examination, and triumphantly bore off a first-grade certificate.

"The setting apart of an Episcopal deaconess i rise to the statement that she had taken orders in ordained or admitted to orders in the Episcopal Church, and deaconesses are not in any sense min In calculating the profits of the Liquor Tax siters, but only authorized helpers in the charitable and guild work of the Church, and are not allowed

An occasional benefactor of this department of "The Weekly" relates that a number of men were recently discussing present conditions at their club. One of them advanced the proposition that the McKinley Administration had not as yet brought about any marked advance in the country's prosperity.

perity.

"Oh, I don't know about that," quickly observed another. "We are already sending 'hay' to England and 'porter' to France."

"Nothing was said," adds the occasional benefactor, "of the beneficent influence of our sending an 'angel' to Turkey."—(Harper's Weekly.

"The Medical Record" of this city quotes some statistics on the morphine habit from a work recently published in Paris. From this it would seem that morphinomania is most prevalent in Germany, France and the United States, although it has victims in Russia, Sweden, Turkey and the remote East. Statistics show that the medical profession supplies 4) per cent of the male morphin ists, which is the largest proportion; after which follow men of leisure, 15 per cent; merchants, 8 per cupy the lowest positions numerically on the list. Among the females addicted to the habit, the largest number, 43 per cent, are women of means, and these are followed in number by the wives of medical men, who make up 10 per cent of the list It is said that there are entire villages in German; whose inhabitants are all addicted to the use of the drug, but the general belief that the morphine habit is more extensively practised in Paris than in any other city is contradicted. Morphinomania occurs with the greatest frequency between the

Lady (to applicant for position as domestic)-Mgoodness: This reference is signed by Mrs. Up

goodness! This reference is signed by Mrs. Upton.
Applicant—Yis, mum, she signed it herself, mum,
after I'd been there a wake, mum.
"But Mrs. Upton has been dead for twenty
years."
"Is that so? Wull! wull! it's wan place afther
another Oi've been gettin' on that char-act-ter fur
twinty-folve years, an' Oi niver heard before that
the poor leddy was dead. Hiven rest her sow!!"—
(New-York Weekly.

In a late number of "Science" Dr. C. Hart Merrlam closes an article, which criticises in a rather destructive way some of the zoological theories of Theodore Roosevelt, with an appeal to museums sportsmen and naturalists to take advantage of every opportunity before it is too late to secure and preserve specimens of our larger mammals from remote parts of their ranges. Many species have been exterminated in Europe by man, and in this country the process has already begun. The familiar story of the vanishing buffalo is only one of The giant grizzly of Southern California. the largest carnivorous animal of the United States, is about exterminated, and it is doubtful if a museum specimen will ever be obtained. The large wolves have been exterminated over n than half the area they formerly possessed, and no one knows what forms have disappeared. An unknown form of eik or wapiti, which within the memory of men still living inhabited the Alleghenies from North Carolina to the Adirondacks has been wiped off the face of the earth.

of theft, when it was seen on "proving previous convictions" that he had actually been in prison at the time the theft was committed. "Why didn't you say so?" asked the Judge of the prisoner angrily. "Your Lerdship, I was afraid of prejudicing the jury against me."—(Household Words.

of your new-fangled spurting things." The keel vessel, a form of ship with a flat bottom, Governor wants to show that he is close to the provided with five or seven keels. The inventor claims greater carrying capacity and increased floating power, with higher speed, than any other The bow and stern are shaped, the vessel has two sternposts and two rudders, linked together so as to move simultaneously and two propellers. It is also claimed for this and two propellers. model that it can be turned in its own length, and will, in smooth water, steer equally as wel

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME

The marriage of Miss Marion Van Nostrand Bugton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ferdon Buxton, of No. 159 West One-hundred-and-twentysixth-st., to George Anstice Horsey, son of Samuel F. Horsey, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox-ave, and One-hundredand-twenty-third-st. The Rev. Dr. W. K. Hall, of Newburg, N. Y., assisted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, officiated at the marriage ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Buxton. The bride wore a gown of ivory-white satin, and a tulle veil, which was caught up with a sunburst of diamonds, a present from the bride-groom. Her bouquet was of lillies of the valley. Miss Marion Nedham, of White Plains, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Brewster, Miss May Weller and Miss Constance Dickey, of Newburg. Walter G. Buxton, brother of the bride, was best man, and Dr. C. W. Root, Stephen Hewlett, L. K. Scudder, Robert F. Horsey, brother of the bride's brothers, Ferdon Buxton, were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Horsey will pass the summer at Riverside, Conn church, the Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, offici-

Miss Florence R. B. Kohn will be married to James M. Leopold quietly at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the home of her grandfather, Simon Bern-helmer, No. 218 West Fourteenth-st.

The marriage of Miss Louise G. H. Bergmann, The marriage of Miss Island Bergmann, of daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Bergmann, of St. Nicholas ave. and One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-st. to Josef Pschorr, will be solemnized on Wednesday evening, June 2. in the Liederkranz Clubhouse. East Fifty-eighth-st.

Miss Nellie Fahrbach will be married to Ferdinand Plante, on Wednesday evening. June 2, at the h of her brother, George Fahrbach, in West Fifty-The engagement is announced of Miss Etta

No. 62 West Fortieth-st., to Dr. Eugene H. Fried, of this city. The wedding of Miss Emma Louise Hannam to Henry J. Bauer will be celebrated on Wednesday, June 2, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Hannam, No. 112 West One-hundred-and-

Fleishman, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Fleishman, of

The engagement is announced of Miss Adelaids Byrnes, daughter of ex-Chief Thomas Byrnes, to Charles Hickey, of Brooklyn.

The engagement is announced of Isaac Walker Fowler, formerly of New-York, and Mrs. Mary P. Parker-Bland, of Alken, S. C.

MISS BRIGGS A BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

THE FIRST WOMAN GRADUATE OF UNION SEM-INARY FIRST IN HER CLASS. The first woman who ever received a diploma from

the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary was member of the graduating class last night, on the occasion of the sixty-first anniversary and commencement of the seminary, in Adams Chapel, in the University Seminary Building. She is Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, daughter of Professor Charles A. Briggs, of the Seminary faculty.

A. Briggs, of the Seminary faculty.

Miss Briggs is in her twenty-first year, and before entering the Seminary was educated at a private school. She carried off first bonors at the Seminary, passing all the men. Miss Briggs was the first to receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, conferred by the Seminary for the first time last night. The others who received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity were Walter Rockwood Ferris, of New-York: Asbury E. Krom, of Oxford, Ohio. David S. Mussey, of Lexington, Mass.; James W. Raln, of Oberlin, Onio: Samuel W. Richardson, of New-York: William S. Spencer, of Montpeller, Vt.; John H. Thompson, of New-York, and Alfred J. Wright, of Sandusky, Onio. There were twenty-four other members of the class.

Addresses were delivered by the following members of the graduating class: Walter Rockwood Ferris, Robert Lyon Jackson, Asbury E. Krom and William Sawyer Spencer.

It had been intended that Charles Butler, president of the Board of Directors, should present the diplomas, but he was compelled to absent himself, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, the retiring president of the faculty, took his place, and also addressed the graduating class.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the seminary was held yesterday in the Adams Chaple. The annual address was by the Royal University of Tokio, Japan, now a pastor at Rye, N. Y. His subject was "The New Theology the Fulfilling of the Old." The Rev. Dr. William A. Patten, of Wayne, Penni, was made president of the association, and was chairman of the meeting. The Rev. Charles R. Gillett, librarian of the seminary, was re-elected secretary. A large number of directors and committeemen were re-elected. One hundred and thirty-six alumni of Union were presented.

A number of generous gifts have been made to the seminary within the last year, and with the money from these the Adams Chapel is to be redecorated and a home for the president made by refliting an adjoining house in Seventleth-st. Miss Briggs is in her twenty-first year, and before

THE CASINO ROOF GARDEN.

season on the evening of May 31, Memorial Day. It will be managed this year by Messrs, Lederer and

CHANG YEN HOON TO SAIL TO-DAY. Chang Yen Hoon and the members of his suite assed the last day of their visit to New-York in sight-seeing. He took a drive through the Park and up to Grant's tomb, accompanied by three members of his party. The others passed the day in various ways. The party will sail to-day.

THE QUILL CLUB'S ELECTION, The Quill Club of New-York held its annual me ng at the Windsor Hotel last night. Robert Graham, the retiring president, presided at the dinne which preceded the meeting. The officers elected which preceded the meeting. The officers elected were J. Cleveland Cady, president; Rossiter Johnson, vice-precident; the Rev. Dr. F. H. Marling, secretary; C. Caldwell, assistant secretary, and T. O. Conant, treasurer. Dr. Albert Shaw, the Editor of "The Review of Reviews," delivered an address on "The New Charter of the Greater New-York." He said that the general laws governing the municipalities of all the clites of Europe could be got into a smaller compass than the present new charter, "When it comes to comprehending the new charter under which we are promised home rule, it has a tendency to give a man the headache," said the speaker.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr Daly has decided to give "The Tempest." with Miss Rehan as Miranda, at the Harlem Opera House at the matinee on Saturday, instead of "The Wonder," as had been previously announced. "The Wonder" will be the bill for Friday night

that it will reopen on Monday with the Bijou

Miss Catherine Lewis has taken the place of Miss May Sylvle as Mrs. Drivelli in "The Circus Giri" at Daly's Theatre.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre last night the onehundredth performance of "The Serenade" by the Bostonians was celebrated. Victor Herbert, the composer of the operetta, conducted, and a gold-mounted baton was presented to him by Messra. Barnabee and Macdonaid.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE GOING ABROAD. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Conter Hitchcock, Edward C. Post, Henry I. Barbey, St. William Lane Booker, C. M. G.; Marshall Field. jr., Judge J. C. Gray, C. W. Hamila, Mortis K. Jesup, Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Archibald Campbell Knowles, M. H. Leggat, W. S. Pitcairn, Henry T. Sloane, Bishop Whipple of Minnesota and the Rev. William Williams sail to-day on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic for Liverpool.

INCREASING SALE OF THE TRIBUND. To the Publisher of The Tribune.

Sir: On the 15th of each month we make, for ou own information, a corresponding report of the number of the different morning newspapers sold number of the different morning newspapers sold from this office, and compare the same with the previous year. It may be of interest for you to know that the sales of The Tribune on our lines for the week ending May 15, 187, show an increase of 35 per cent as compared with the corresponding week for last year. Your very truly President Long Island News Company. Long Island City, May 17, 1897.

HOUSE GIVEN TO A YALE Y. M. C. A. New-Haven, Conn., May 18 - Mrs. W. F. Coch-rane, of Yonkers, has presented to the Young Men's Christian Association of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, a house and lot in College st., for which \$10,000 was paid. The building will be opened by the association next autumn.

Andrew Carnegie has announced his intention of

sailing for Europe on Wednesday, June 2, by the American Line. Mr. Carnegie is at present at his country home in Connecticut. This trip will be his usual summer journey to Europe, and he will be accompanied by his wife.